FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1883.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Music-Durrert-1 P. M. La Travista-1 P. M. American Institute-Exhibition. Canina - The Beggw Student S. P. M.
Chickering Half-Lecture, S.P. M.
Commognition Thentre-Educated Hersen, S.P. M. Commopolitan Theater - Educated Hersen, 17.
Daily's Theater - Dillers and Sense, 813 F. M.
Grand Opera House - The White Stave, 8 F. M.
Madison Square Theater - The Rajab. 8 F. M. Sthin's Garden-Excelvior. & P. M.

Metropolitan Opera Monte-Rigistic. FF. M. Box Cark Theatre-De Stranglets, & P. M. Athio's Gorden-Excision. S.P. M.
People's Theatre-Day Crescut. S.P. M.
Ran Francisco Ministrels—S.P. M.
Non-Cresco Painer Manis Hall—Variety. Taket F. M.
Stor Theatre-Tie Merchant of Venice. S.P. M.
Sinndard Theatre-In the Ranks. S.P. M. Theatre Comique-Cordeia's Aspirations. 1 sec 1 P. M. Theilin Theatre - Bettelstosent - 1 P. M. Thatin Theatre Betteletodeut & F. M.
Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety, 2 and 8 F. M.
Union Square & huntre—Cricket on the Bearth, 5
Window Theatre—The Passing Retirent, 5 F. M.
We lack's Theatre—Betts 5 F. M.
2d Av. Theatre—Irsh Artsocrey, 5 F. M. Bill Av. Theatre Lieut Helens of the Guards.

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The Simple Truth.

Mr. V. H. DANIELS of Binghamton puts to us the following question: " If JOHETH E. McDonald could not carry the Emptr.

s, what would save it for Mr. HOLMANT If the Democratic candidate is to carry the State of New York in 1884, he must be a man whose personal character and political record

will excite the enthusiasm of the people and bring to his support the great mass of independent voters who are not attached to either party. If Mr. McDonald should be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he would receive the support of the regular Democrats of the State, who stand by the

candidates of their party on all occasions and that is all that could possibly be expected in his behalf. If Mr. HOLMAN should be nominated, a great, aggressive, enthusiastic, inspiring. popular campaign would ensue. The Democrats would all vote for him; the mass of Independents would rally to his standard; and a large proportion of the Republicans disgusted with the corruption and extrava-

a candidate. This is why we say that McDonald cannot carry the State of New York, and Hot-MAN CAD.

gance of their own party, would hasten to en-

roll themselves among the supporters of such

Democratic Blunders the Hope of Republicans.

Candid Republicans admit that their party has lived on Democratic blunders and dis sensions ever since the beginning of GRANT'S second term in March, 1873. Their hopes of success in the next Presidential election are based on the expectation that in the mean while the Democracy will throw their chances away, as they have so often done heretofore.

These Republican predictions are not mere tdle beastings. They have too strong a foundation in the realities of the past ten years to be now contemptuously cast aside. The results of this fall's elections deserve the serious consideration of thoughtful Democrats, who would fain catch glimpses of coming events. They have inspired the Republicans with new life, making them a hard party to beat in 1884, just as they were in the elx contests since Buchanan's time.

The approaching session of Congress will afford plenty of opportunities for sufficient Democratic blundering to give the next President to the Republicans. But it will also open a wide field for the accomplishment of such reforms as will lead to Democratic such cess in the Presidential campaign. If the Democrats in the House and in the Senate will resolutely act throughout the session in accordance with the policy so long and ably advocated by WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, they will my the sole foundation upon which victory for their party in November, 1884, can rest.

No Jew Baiting in England.

The new Lord Mayor of London had not hitherto achieved much distinction or popuarity, but he has now earned the thanks of all fair-minded persons by declining to permit Dr. STÖCKER to use the Mansion House for the purpose of explaining and defending his crusade against the Jews. There was something peculiarly ill timed in the pro posal of the German Court Chaplain to justify before a London audience the revival of medieval prejudice and proscription when all classes of Englishmen had just been at pains to prove in what high nonor and esteem they hold one of their Hebrew fellow titizens on the noteworthy occasion of the hundredth birthday of Sir Moses Moyer PIORE. Nor is it so long since Lord BEA-CONSFIELD'S death that English Conservatives have forgotten that every drop of blood in the veins of their most brilliant leader was of Semitic origin.

It may, of course, be said that Lord Mayor FOWLER was influenced in his refusal by the dread of offending Israelite financial magnates, who are very potent in the city of Lon don, as they are in every other European commercial centre. Neither is there any doubt that Chaplain STOCKER, if he tries hard enough, can secure a lecture hall and perhaps an audience in the British metropo lis. In a city which has given an asyium to Italian conspirators and to accomplices of DESINT'S attempt at regicide, it may be poss! ble to find men willing to listen to apologies for the anti-Jewish movement, which, fomented by German clergymen and profestors, has culminated in the frightful atrocities committed in Hungary and Russia. It is none the less true that the Lord Mayor's official action, by whatever motive prompted, has struck the right chord, and will forcibly commend itself to the liberal proclivities and sound sense which on all questions except those concerning Ireland, distinguish Britisl public opinion, and which have certainly controlled modern British legislation with

relation to the Jews. The hopelessness of the scheme which Chaplain Stöcken seems to have contemplated, namely, the resuscitation of anti Semitic animosity in Great Britain, should be the more instructive to clear-headed men In Germany, because the results of Hebrew emancipation, which, it is averred in their fatherland, are fraught with serious peril, and ought therefore to be averted by rigorous restrictive measures, have in England already

an incomparably high position among those great London capitalists to whom the most stupendous of the world's financial operations are intrusted, but they are active and powerful in every one of the main channels through which pours the tide of England's industrial and commercial energies, They have long ceased to confine themselves to hearding and money lending; they are engaged in the useful and productive application of the enpital they had concentrated: they are busy employers as well as shrewd dispensers of credit. Far from withdrawing the wealth which, by labor and sagacity, he is able to accumulate from the common stock of the nation, and using it to build up and wall off a separate community devoted to purposes and interests of its own, the first thought of the successful Hebrew banker or man of business is to multiply and dignify his relations toward society at large, to strengthen and elevate his position in the

country of which, after centuries of outlaw-

ry, he has at last become a citizen. With that meritorious purpose, he throws himself with his habitual vigor into the great movements of a political, economical, social, and humanitarian nature which are going on around him; he seeks to play his part and pay his share. He strives, and not unsuccessfully, for confraternal or official marks of esteem and confidence; he is glad to cooperate with his professional or busines confrères in works of general utility and charity; is eager to serve his borough, his county, or the State; prizes municipal disinctions, and is willing to make great sacrifices for the honor of a seat in Parliament So anxious is he to identify himself in all ways, except religious belief, with his Christian fellow countrymen, and especially to carn for himself or his children social recognition, that, unremunerative as are investments in land, he hastens to sink a part of his carnings in the purchase of an estate, so that he too, like the descendants of his Saxon and Norman persecutors, may have a stake in the country. So far, indeed, has the process of social assimilation been carried that Israelite ladies and gentlemen are, we are told, incessantly encountered in Belgravian drawing rooms, while marriages between them and conspicuous representatives of the British aristocracy are by no means uncommon, and would be far more frequent were not Hebrews themselves in most cases restrained by religious scruples. As to the political advancement gained in England by the race so recently relieved from proscription, not only have many Hebrews sat in the House of Commons, and held important appointments under Government, but, as we cannot too frequently call to mind, the son of Jowish parents has twice attained the supreme post of Prime Minister, a feat which

other European State, with the possible ex ception of the French republic. Although such is the position of power and respectability to which men of Hebrew lineage have, within the memory of living men, contrived to lift themselves in England, not a single Englishman of weight and eminence. with the regrettable exception of Prof. Gold-WIN SMITH, has seen anything in this remarkable phenomenon to excite misglying and regret. And when a man like GOLDWIN SMITH, who on other themes is listened to with respect, fails to elicit from the British public any echo of the apprehension and dis trust with which he views the prominence acquired by the Jewish race in recent times we may be sure that Chaplain STOCKER will try in vain to rekindle the extinguished flames of religious antipathy and race enmity.

could not at this time be performed in any

Are Our New Cruisers Foregone Pailures

In printing the first part of a paper by Mr. F. T. Bowles, Secretary of the United States Naval Advisory Board, describing the latest additions to our navy, the Engineer of London makes some remarkable criticisms upon the new steel cruisers. The Engineer is a technical paper, which occupies a position so prominent that it cannot wisely make prophecies at random. Yet if half that this authority says of our new cruisers is correct, we are evidently again to waste great sums where millions have already been wasted.

remising that American men-of-war have for many years "almost all been conspic uous failures." and that "this seems to have been the result of a continued seeking after originality," the Engineer proceeds as follows:

"Thus, for example, the Wampanoag was intended to be the first of a class of cruisers faster than any other affoat. She was a total failure in every respect, and the same may be said of many other United States about seems that the bent of the national genius is in anothe lirection, and that the power to combine in a satisfa ory way the multitude of conditions pressing for consideration in the designing of a modern man of war is acking. No engineers and shipbuilders on earth car ompete with the American in the design and contion of river steamers, in which they delight; but they are simply, nowhere when great seagoing ships have to be built and engined. In the design of the Chicago the English engineer and naval architect will find at a nost every turn something which is defective. Ther is, we admit with pleasure, much that is com-mendable, and the ship will no doubt be stout and ser-viceable; but it is not quite easy to see for what purpose she is intended. Against an ironciad she would be help less. Her heavy guns are four Blach breechloaders o 12 tons, each firing a 250-pound shot. There is no man-ner of protection provided for the men save trumpery shields on the guns, and any vessel fitted with a sufficient amount of Hodgkies or Nordenfell guns would prevent the 8 inch guns from being fired. It would not have been at all difficult to provide steel armor, which would have made the crows of these guns after from all the smaller class of missiles. It is very difficult to understand what purpose the 114 inch steel deck is to serve. It is too thic for a deck too thin to serve as a defence."

Indeed, taking the whole ship together, she would have been better," says the Engineer, "if she had had fewer guns and a little better protection-too much has been conceded to give power of attack, while too little has been done to provide defence." It may e answered that the plan is to give the ship so much speed that she can choose whether to fight or run, and hence can select for combat only those adversaries that cannot overcome her means of defence. But on this point

also the Engineer has something to say: "In a ship of this kind speed is everything, but when we come to look at the designs which have been pre-sared for the machinery of the Chicago we find good eason for doubting that she can ever be a fast vess All the vices of American marine engineering in themselves. No English engineer in full posses s mental faculties would dream of putting in com and hearn engines to drive twin screws."

Having quoted the reasons given by Mr. Bowles for the employment of beam engines, which it calls his apology for them, the Engineer continues its criticism:

"We can hardly realize the mental condition of a man who can argue that because beams go well with cylinder with a stroke of 12 feet to 15 feet, and paddle wheel me 4) feet in diameter, making fifteen revolutions o to per minute, they must also suit compound twin ser engines running at eighty revolutions per minute. It is, at all events, matter for congratulation that poppet valves were not adopted. We need not proceed to critically the second proceed to critica ise the engines throughout, but we cannot resist calling attention to the use of a single combined air and circulating pump for each condenser. This is a wretched as angement. It has been tried and rejected in this country. so, we may add has the beam marine engine. Indeed the engines of the Chicago are simply revivals of devices long since obsolete in this country, and if they ever give satisfaction we shall be greatly surprised. Defective in design as the engines are in many respects, they are admirable as compared with the bothers. 'The type of boiler,' we are told, 'is new to the naval service. but is in successful operation in merchant steamer. We should very much like to be told in what merchasteamers. Certainly not in any British ship. The Chi-cago will have no fewer than fourteen boilers, each 9 feet in diameter by 9 feet of linches long, sat over a laken place. Not only have I raelites attained | single farnace with one grate 7 feet c inches wide and

7 feet 6 inches long. The shells are to be five-eighths on inch thick, and the pressure is to be 100 pounds ogo to sea with such bollers is simply to court destruc ion. If the free are ever urged such botters will prime uriously. If from any cause the plates over the fur-mees become overbested they will crack, and the result may be anticipated. Nothing could be more injudicion han the use of furnaces made up with plates and fire

In short, the Engineer sees "in the boilers and machinery of the ships, to say nothing of the hull, a manifestation of that desire to be original at any cost which has done so much harm already to the United States navy. Those intrusted with the design of the Chicago have not availed themselves of the experience acquired in this country at a great expense, and they will regret the fact."

While this discussion is necessarily technical, the general drift of the Engineer's criticisms is apparent to all readers. Now, it may possibly be shown that these criticisms proceed from wrong motives, or are based on misconception of the facts or on too hasty inferences. Those who are responsible for the new cruisers may perhaps be able to demonstrate that the Engineer is influenced by British prejudices, or is so wedded to particular systems of construction that it can see no good in others. But whatever the truth in the matter may be, with arge exponditures made or in prospect, and remembering the millions of money thrown away in our former attempts to construct navy, this bold and uncompromising attack by foreign critics on the new cruisers should be made known far and wide.

They See Him Everywhere.

Mr. TILDEN is at it again. Without stop ping to rest after his ardnous labors in defeating BRN BUTLER, he betakes himself promptly to another job, that of electing Mr RANDALL Speaker. This seems rather un ecessary, as Mr. RANDALL is likely to be elected Speaker without any assistance from him; but the Republicans know that Mr. TILDEN'S industry is so great, and his field of activity is so vast, that nothing from Maine to Oregon can be done without him. After be has elected Mr. RANDALL Speaker he is going to elect Mr. RANDALL President.

At least, some of the Republicans say so. This is all very complimentary to Mr. TIL den, but he doesn't need compliments. The Democratic party, however, can take some satisfaction in seeing how the shame of the Republicans for the Great Fraud of 1876 has gradually grown into an abject fear of Mr. The Republicans could hardly TILDEN. have had any greater fear of him if he had been allowed to enter upon the work of exposing their rascality at Washington.

The New Police Justices

JOHN J. GORMAN and DANIEL O'REILLY are the new Police Justices. GORMAN has Justice Morgan's virtues without his faults, and O'REILLY, although not a German, is preferable to Justice Herrman. Neither GORMAN nor O'REILLY is a lawyer; yet either ought to make a good Justice. Both have horse sense, and are thoroughly conversant with city life.

Fire Commissioner Punnoy is doubtless happy over the successful ending of his with Commissioner GORMAN, and Commissioner Croker will doubtless receive his kind attentions in due time.

Why It Is So.

The law reorganizing the Senate districts of this State and reapportioning members of the Assembly was passed in 1879. It was unjust to the Democratic party of the State as was shown by THE SUN at the time. For example, the counties of New York and Kings ought to have been allowed eleven Senators and forty-two Assemblymen instead of ten of the former and thirty-six of the latter, all the

Republican Legislature would allow them. So it was with other Democratic counties and cities. The greedy Republicans took the lion's share. This is one of the reasons why the Democrata sometimes lose the Legislature when they carry the State ticket.

It still remains true, however, that the main reason why the Democrats frequently fail to obtain a majority in the Legislature, while at the same time electing the State ticket, is that the Democratic majorities in such counties as New York, Kings, Queens, and Rockland are much larger in proportion to the whole vote cast than the number of Senators and Assemblymen to which they are fairly entitled. But sometimes, as for example at the recent election. Democratic control of the Legislature is sacrificed by mismanagement in the campaign.

Mr. SETH Low of Brooklyn is the young Republican Mayor of that town. He himself says he always has been, and is, a Republican. Why cannot his friends be honest about his polities? Here is his silly newspaper organ still trying to make it appear that everything about the city Government is on a strictly nonpartisan basis. It describes the head of one department as "a conservative Republican." another as "a very conservative Republican. and a third as a plain Republican. Bosh! Call them all Republicans, and be done with it. No body is going to feel bad about it!

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT is the first of the candidates for Speaker of the Assembly to arrive in Albany. The Scripture declaration that the first shall be last seems likely to prove true of this race. Mr. ROOSEVELT made a very eccentric and picturesque leader of an inconse quential minority last year, but the Republicans mean business now, and the young fellows will please sit in the back row and listen.

Right in front of that gloomy and threatening Egyptian dungeon, the Tombs, within whose walls are hundreds of criminals, and the gallows waiting for the next victim, a man was garroted and robbed yesterday at low about the restaining influence of the sight of scaffold and prison upon evil-disposed men. that we hear so much about? Anyhow, the obvious beat for one of the Tombe policemen is around the outside of the building.

Cen. GRANT has so long been conspicuous n the character of a receiver of presents that the attitude of a giver seems less natural to him. But the two machine guns which he has ust had finished at Hartford for the Viceroy of Thina and the Mikado of Japan will, no doubt, be found timely, by the former at least. The makers, however, would do well to hurry the run for China across the ocean, lest in case of war with France it should be kept back or fall a prey to a blockade.

Another charm is to be added to the many eauties of the Paris of America. It is thus lescribed by the Connercial Gazette:

"Speciators of the pecriess tragedy of 'Hamlet' as ted at the first Cincinnati Dramatic Festival will recall the imposing opening scene, in which the masterly touch of the scene painter realized to the eye the Castle of Eisinore with the moon rising above its cold and dreary ramparts. The entrance to Eden Park will calize in blue limestone that mimic castle."

Then the art critic two presume it is the art critici drops into the practical Ohio idea of it. He immediately adds:

" It is proposed to construct rooms in the two towers to be used for storing tools and other water works property. Not a had suggestion has been made that the structure be utilized as a police station as well as a watch onse. Deer Creek Valley is greatly in need of police regulation, and it would be so handy to have a patrol ragon and scoop the Deer Creek roughs and lock them ap in Eden Park basine

We doubt not this happy combination of the Useful and the Beautiful was first suggested to the Cincinnati mind by the copartnership between Deacon Richard Smith and Pield Mar- | ampice of all that is best in contemporary art and letters

shal HALSTEAD. A general police order to "Run the Deer Creek roughs into the ramparts of Eisinore by moonlight" would be a pretty

blending of the two ideas of the eastle. By the way, this going to Denmark for as architectural design instead of taking a Teutonic conception, as is usual in Cincinnati, i very suggestive. Does BISMARCK think now that he can interdict the American Pig with impunity?

As the November zephyrs whirl through the windy Hub many good citizens who staked greenbacks, bats, overcoats, Medford rum, houses, lands, or milk routes upon Ben Buy-LER's election must feel with sorrow that it's going to be a hard winter. Almost everybody in respectable Massachusetts seems to have made wagers of some sort, and the comparatively harmless wager of a wheelbarrow ride was especially common. It is foolish to bet, but the disappointed admirers of BUTLER will have plenty of chance to make up their losses. The Old Man" will run again, and the poor Massachusetts Republicans, who are already tired-well, there is no peace for the wicked.

Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT must have carefully studied the administration of justice in Turkey during his memorable visit to that country. It appears that he sought to impress Mayor Epson with the peculiar fitness of Mr. RICHARD CROKER for a Police Justiceship. Now, it is only in Turkey or in the realms of opera bouffe that Mr. Chokun would be considered a proper person to be a magistrate of any kind. As Mr. Hewitt is too serious a person to be suspected of knowingly attempting to introduce opera bouffe methods into the administration of justice in New York, it must be that he admires the copious inefficiency of Turkish justice. And he admires Mr. Choken.

It will be a good idea for the next House to ook into Mr. John Eaton's Bureau of Education and find out, if it is possible, what earthly use Mr. Earon and his assistants and his reports are. He wanders about the country a good deal, and poses at the meetings of teachers' associations as an authority upon education; but if his reports are fair samples of his knowledge of the subject, he is not yet suffletently educated to instruct anybody. A man who can't write better English than is found in John Eaton's reports should betake himself to a Bowery night school.

The death of old DAVID VAN ABSDALE, occurring at this special time, on the eve of the hundredth celebration of Evacuation Day, will some to some New Yorkers almost with the force of a public loss. A son of that famous Revolutionary sergeant who climbed the pole at the Battery to raise the American flag upon it, on the 25th of November, 1783. he had long had the exclusive privilege given to him of heisting the Stars and Stripes there on recurring anniversaries of the day. Spared to the great age of eighty-seven years, he had looked forward to the centenary of the execuation with lively anticipations of playing his part in it; and there is a pathos in his living until within less than a fortnight of the long-expected event, only to die before witnessing it.

Is it quite the proper thing for Gov. BUTLER o quote from Scripture and bymns as he does in his Thanksgiving proclamation? Isn't be infringing upon the rights of Mr. G. FRISHE. HOAR a little? One principal distinction of that eminent Worcester statesman, next to his racked voice and temper, is his ability to uote hymns and psalms. It is rather unkind of BEN BUTLER after beating HOAR so many mes on secular grounds, to ponch upon Hoan's chief accomplishment. The Governor should let Gronge Frishie alone.

SHANG DRAPER has a keen sense of the beauty of the mandamus. The Excise Board tried his saloon for disorderly conduct. The only evidence given was for the defendant. The witnesses had nothing to say against the character of the saloon. The Board reserved its decision for a while, and meanwhile a good deal of popular curiosity began to be manifested about the probable results of the mediations of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury. Pinally the Board convicted the saloon, and revoked its license. It is a beautiful case for review, provided it is reviewable

Taxation and Temperance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: 1 notice

and am glad to notice, that you sometimes give some attention to the cause of temperance. It needs Sex-ight. May I venture a suggestion or two?

It has never till now been the policy of the United States Government to levy internal taxes. The Consti-tution prohibits the States from levying duties or taxes upon imports, thus leaving that source of revenue excluvely to the United States. This, except in extraordi nary emergencies has been tofore been doesned sufficient It has been thought no more than fair to leave revenue from internal taxation to the States. They need it all. At present the State of New York is struggling under a load of taxation to support its Government, its schools and its canals. To relieve its property from an oppres ive direct tax other taxes are being proposed, some of em manifestly unfair and unjust.

The general Government has more revenue than it knows what to do with, leading to extravagance and corruption. Suppose is should repeal its internal reve-nue laws, leaving to the States the taxes on liquor and tobacco? The national Government does not need them, the State Governments do. As at present levied, they do no good to the cause of temperance. Never in the his-tory of the country has intemperance so increased as ince these taxes have been imposed. Never before have cigar shops and tobacco smoke so abounded. The tax does not lessen the number or improve the character of grog shops. If drinks cost something more, so much more is abstructed from what should feed and clothe the families of the drinkers. Let these taxes be left to the States and well-framed

aws might make them a relief from oppressive taxation other forms, and at the same time throw around the mainess on which they are imposed restraints which would greatly lessen the evils growing out of it. Ownso, Nov. 14.

Hard on Connecticut.

From the Botton Post Oh, Connecticut, of ancient fame as the land of steady habits how are your plous pretences pricked when we read your history by the light of contemporancous criticism! A friend sends us the following ex tracts from the will of Lewis Morris, father of the cele brated flouverneur Morris, recorded in the Surrogate's Office, New York, liber 21, page 426, Nov. 10, 1700 - 11 is my wish that my son, Gonvernour, shall have the best education that can be furnished him in England or America, but my express will and direction are that under no circumstances shall be be sent to the colony of Connection for that purpose, lest in his youth he should imbile that low craft and cumning so incident to the people of that country, and which are so interwoven in their Constitution that they cannot conceal it from the world, though many of them, under the sanctified garb of religion, have attempted to impose themselves upon the world as honest men.

The Signs of the Times.

From the Shawacetown Local Recorder Let the Democracy of the country consider sell the signs of the times. Democratic victories now near dissatisfaction at Republican principles and thods. It is a return to the Democratic simplicity of our fathers, where true merit and ability, with equality and justice to all, shape the course of the highest type of the ruler that the people now seek, with no privelesses. Let us hear no more of the considerati realth or the ability to command wealth as a qualifica tion for a President. Give as a man like William S. Holman of Indiana, and he will sweep the country like s tornado in 1884.

The success of the American illustrated magarines abroad is remarkable. We learn that the English edition of Harper's Magazine for the month of December is over 50,000 copies, which is more than four times the irculation enjoyed by any English shilling magazine and much larger than that of any of the new sixpenny monthlies which have lately made their appearance in London. The December Harper is the finest number of in American magazine that we have seen. The variety of its contents, the number and the beauty of its illustra tions, and the superb quality of its engraving secure for it a rank not herefofore reached. Among the writers in the number are John G Whittier, William Black, Anna Thackcray Ritchie, W. D. Howells, George William Curtis, George H. Boughton, A. R. A. Austin Dobson Charles Reade, E. P. Ros, and Edward Everett Hab The artists among whose work will be found some of the most beautiful drawings that the American magazine has yet called forth, are E. A. Abbey George H. Bough ton A. E. A., Alfred Parsons, C. S. Relibart, and Frederick Dielman of the Tile Club, and W. H. Gibson, Howard P. le, G. F. Watts, R. A., William Nakepeace Thackers, Frederick Walker, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, F. S. Church, Alfred Fredericks, Kenny Meadews, A. B. Frest, W. L. Sheppard, and J. C. Beard. The number

ARTHUR'S STAR IN ILLINOIS.

The Logan Boom Collapsed - The Recent Elections in Illinois Put an End to his Aspirations-Arthur Having his Own Way, CHICAGO, Nov. 10 .- The feeling in favor of he renomination of President Arthur is growing rapidly in the Northwest, and some interesting developments may be expected here.

The artist in charge of the Arthur boom is Josse Spaiding, Collector of Customs at Chiengo, who has been quietly working, not only in Illinois, but also in Wisconsin and Michigan. where he has immense business interests and a wide personal acquaintance. "Uncle Jesse. as he is familiarly known, is not a handsome man, nor does he possess the social graces that bedeek our Chief Magistrate. He does not shine at a dinner party, and he cannot make a speech; but when it comes to practical business matters, or the management of booms, he is sly, Uncle Jesse is, devilish sly. Being a tumberman by trade, he has a familiar knowledge of "booms," and knows the log-rolling business from actual experience. He is a partner of Senator Philetus Sawyer of Wisconsin in the ownership of large pine forests and saw mills in the northern part of Wisconsin and Michigan, and the large appropriations Philetus has secured annually in River and Harbor bill for the Sturgeon Bay Canal have afforded Uncle Jesse and himself an easy and economical way of getting their logs to market. Uncle Jesse has been Collector of Customs for

wo years, and is recognized as the personal riend and political representative of President Arthur. When the term for which William Henry Smith of the Associated Press was appointed Collector had expired, the office was sought by William Penn Nixon, the manager of the Inter-Ocean. There was no doubt of his nomination until Gen. Logan asked certain pledges from him which Nixon was not willing to give. The Inter-Ocean had always done Logan's bidding, and no one supposed he would refuse the first favor Nixon ever asked of him, but Black Jack refused to consent to his appointment without some guarantee that the paper and the office would be run in his interest. His foresight was good.

be run in his interest. His foresight was good, for it has become a fight between Logan and Arthur for the Hilmois delegation in the next Republican Convention, and Logan would have been much stronger than he is now if he had both the Custom House and the Inter-Ocean behind him. The Congressional delegation recommended Nixon for Collector, but Logan refuzed to name a candidate. The President, therefore, selected Uncle Jesse, who was atthat time agreeable to all parties, but is strongly anti-Logan now.

At the recent primary election of the Republican party the contest was over the Cook County Central Committee, the Logan interest, led by the United States Marshal, the Postmaster, and the Collector of Internal Revenue, making desperate attempts to secure a Logan committee; but Collector Spading and the three Congressmen, who are all Arthur men, made a clean sweep of it, and captured the entire committee with but one exception.

This was a set back of a most serious nature to the Logan Presidential movement, for Chicago is even more to Illinois than New York and Brooklyn are to the Empire State, and an anti-Logan designation at the next. State Convention, or one-feurth of that body. To secure another fourth throughout the State will be an easy matter, for more than half the Republican Congressmen are opposed to the Senator, and the Democratic leaders will do all they can to encourage a row between Logan and the rest of his party.

The overwhelming victory of the Democrats here is, to a certain extent, accounted for by the fact that Logan's riends did not either

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here is, to a certain extent, accounted for by
the fact that Logan's friends did not either
work or vote at the recent election. The men
who are usually mest active at the poils were
conspicuous by their absence. Post Office
clerks and other Government employees, who
usually act as ticket peddlers and challengers,
did not show up at all, not even to vote, and
many of them were heard to say that Uncle
Jesse nominated the candidates and could go
on and eject them.

The Logan Presidential movement may,
therefore, he considered at an end, for his
boom has "died a-bornin." Now What will
Logan do? is the question his friends and politicians generally are asking. He wanted the
fillinois delegation to the next Presidential
Convention, not so much in the hope that
he might be nominated, as to increase his
pressize at home and at Washington. It
would make him influential with whoever was nominated in securing patronage,
and would make his re-jection to the Senatorship certain. Farwell, Spaiding Ogiesby, Congressmen Davis and Cannon, and some others
are determined that Logan's career shall end
with the expiration of his present Senatorial
term, and for that have they been actively
enganed in Arthur's interest, Wherever Logan
is, there they are not. But he has no such feeling. He would just as soon be with them as
against them, provided he is permitted to pose
as leader. This they cannot prevent for his
official position gives him prominence and
prestige in any movement he may join.

I predict, thefore, that when Logan gets back official position gives him prominence and prestige in any movement he may join.

I predict, thefore, that when Logan gets back from his Southern trip, and understands that he is not a Presidential candidate, he will pronounce himself in favor of Arthur's renomination, and elbow Uncle Jesse out of the leader ship of the boom. It would be the smartest thing he could do, and would upset every plan on the board.

Every anti-Logan man in the State is out-and-out for Arthur but so far they have no or-

ganization that Logan cannot crush by sitting down upon it. On the contrary he has a splon-did set of machinery covering the entire State, with the Republican State Committee as the balance wheel. If he should take charge of the Arthur boom, he would throw his ensures balance wheel. If he should take charge of the Arthur boom, he would throw his enemies entirely into the shade and demoralize them utterly. As I said, if he is smart he will do it. That Arthur is popular in the West is shown by the fact that the newspapers, which up to a year ago criticised him severely, are now all advocating his renomination. Every turneous and trimmer is talking for him, and every no-litical weathercock is turned his way. The Des Moines Register, the leading paper in Iowa which has always been for Blaine, and charged Arthur with the responsibility of Garfield's assassination, has within a week declared that the New York election makes Arthur his own successor; and it now supports him cordially. The same is true of similar papers, and i do not know of one prominent politician or elitor in the Northwest texcent the Logan crowd who has not expressed himself favorable to another term.

Arthur will have Wisconsin Lowa Minne.

Astronomers Climbing the Mountains.

More than twenty-five years ago Piazzi Smyth the Astronomer Royal for Scotland wishing t continuous statementer may at for scottand wishing to test the superfority of elevated stations for astronomical observations. Fransported a telescope and other instru-ments to the Canary Islands, and with great labor dragged them up nearly to the summit of the l'eak of Ienrife. There in the clear and rare mountain atmohe obtained views of the heavenly holdes much more defined and sharply defined than he had ever enjoyed in Scotland and the related the story of what he called his "Astronomer's Experiment" in a charming book Although Prof. Smyth's expedition proved what had always been believed, that the effectiveness of a tel-escope can be greatly increased by getting it as far as possible out of the dense and impure air near the earth's surface, yet it did not result in the erection of me tain observatories, and astronomers continued to study the features of the cardis sister planets, and the phe-nomena of the sun, the fixed stars and the nebula, as hest they could through the dust and aministions of th lower strata of the atmosphere. Within a few years, however, the astronomers seem to have suddenly become aware of the importance of getting as near the stars as they can, and several observatories have been erected on high mountains. There is one on Mount Etna and the greatest telescore ever constructed is to be exceed on Mount thantiton in California as soon as the object glass for it can be made. Recently two French astronomers, MM. Thollon and

Trapied, have been experimenting on the Pic du Mid, and the result of their observations is a recommendation that the proposed astronomical observatory on that mountain be completed. Although the telescope they used was only of moderate power, they discovered so very interesting phenomena in the shell of red flames surrounding the sun, and were able to perceive the great jets of flaming hydrogen shot out of the solar orb, not increly around the edges, where they are seen projected against the sky, but on the disk itself, where the of the crupted matter is in the direction of the earth.

Their views of stars and planets were equally fine, and if a large telescope is scerted on the Pic du Midi there is reason to hope that some of the problems which at preent puzzie astronomers may be solved, and that great additions may be made to our knowledge of the worlds

Hell Gate to be Brillantly Illuminated.

The iron for the new Government lighthouse Astoria is on the ground, and the foundat at Astoria is on the ground, and the foundations are now building. The lighthouse will be erected at the extreme end of Hallett's Foint. It is to be built entirely of tron, and will be 250 feet high surmounited by a large dome. The light will be formisted by electricity through a powerful entire in the building, and first will be say electric lights, having nitogether 20.00 caseling powerful entire in the total control of the first and the say of the first as easy to have a say of the say

Why They Are Against Holman From the Evening Pest

A real reform President is probably what they

REFORMING A LITTLE.

The Usual Republican House Cleaning Before a General Election.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 .- "To everything," as the Ecclesiast sagely remarks, "there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven." Many are the miscarriages that have resulted from precipitancy. The senson for an Administration to put on its ascension robes and bestir itself in the holy cause of reform, Is when there are symptoms of an approaching election. To kill game out of season is wasteful and contrary to law. A wise Administration will preserve its abuses until the proper ime for the ballue has arrived.

This excellent rule the present Administraion has observed with unsurpassed strictness. The frauds of the Pension Bureau have been as well known and the extertionate practices of pension agents and solicitors as thoroughly understood for years past as they are to-day. As well in the public prints as by personal communications, they have been brought to the nomunications, they have been brought to the no-tice of Prosidents and Secretaries. But these gentlemen understood the situation too well to get prematurely excited. Imposthumes must be permitted to ripen before they are punctured. It is the way it is done, not the thing itself, that strikes the popular imagination and excites those tidal waves of orthusiasm, which are so essential a factor in our party operations. It is therefore of the first importance to an Administration that wants to perpetuate itself, or to a party that seeks to retain its hold upon power, to have an able-bodied nulsance with which to wrestle when the proper season has

Administration that wants to perpetuate itself, or to a party that seeks to retain its hold upon power, to have an able-bodied united upon power, to have a surved. But there is forever room for suspicion in these sudden outbursts of righteousness. Like sick-bed repentances, they are ant to count for nothing if the patient recovers. The question is always pertinent: Are they seductive shams or genuine purgations? The precipitancy which has characterized the pursuit of the pension agents, the wholesale manner in which it has been conducted, and the boastful advertisements of the results attained are indications that it was not so much the public service, or the rights of unoffending individuals, that they considered, as the renown that would accrue to the Executive and be reflected upon the party by a spectacular pantonime of regeneration.

Republican Congresses, for nearly a score of years, did their utmost to open avenues to pension-claim reguery, and, if regues entered armed and equipped in consequence, who can deny that it was natural? Under Republican encouragement there was practically a bounty upon the enlistment of pension candidates. Under Republican sufferance swindlers advanced from timidity to audacity: frauds grow from minute to monstrous, and, as if under the stimulus of a premium, increased from a few to a myriad. A great moral show-a comprehensive and da fe, summary and indiscriminate, should not now be held sufficient to oblicarate the memory of these misdemeanors.

When the main purpose of a policy is the purchase of voies, it makes but little difference whether the beneficiary is meritorious or otherwise. That, at all events, is a secondary consideration. The pension system of the United States was, in its inception and construction, so obviously a vote-purchasing contributed but it does not fellow that a dalay to

doubt, thousands of persons processing in dreds of thousands—are receiving money fre the Government to which they are in now entitled; but it does not follow that a delay and the control of the control entitled; but it does not follow that a delay to not on moritorious claims, in order to make a ficilitious show of retrenchment, is honest. To suspend the payment of tegal obligations for the sake of a delasive show of economy is ignominious. The Commissioner of Pensions gives notice of a curtailment of his requisitious below estimates based upon the progress here-tofore made of \$25,000.009. How is he going to do it otherwise than by fraudulently trans-ferring the obligations of the present over to the future? It is not to be credited that frauds to the amount of \$25,000.000 have been discovered. scovered. Before this, on the eve of an election, the Re-

oliean party has awakened to its sir publican party has awakened to its sins, put on a sanctimonious east of countenance, and gone through the motions of reform. Before this it has suspended payment on the debts it has created, and called it economy. Before this it has repudiated just obligations and called it retrenchment. Is it not about time the people should recall to mind the frauds that have been practised upon them in the name of reform, economy, and retrenchment? H. II.

According to the notion that the size of the ain bears a general relation to the intellectual capacity of the individual, Cromwell and Byron might be re garded as having possessed the greatest minds known since the practice of testing the mind by the weight of the brain came into vogne. But, unfortunately, the re-ported weight of their brains, 82 and 79 obnecs respeclively, is not accepted as correct by physiologists and so until now the famous naturalist Cuvier, Dr Aber cromble, and Dr. Dupuytren have been regarded as hav-ing possessed the largest brains on record, their weight being 64, 63, and 62½ ounces respectively. But now they nest yield the pain to the Russian nevel writer, Ivan Tourgnesself. At the post morton examination made in Paris by four well-known French surgeons Boirdelle, Descon, Paul Segond, and Monien, it was found that Tourgueneff's brain weighed 71% ounces. The surgeon say it was in a healthy condition. Tourguened's hearn outweighed the brain of the ordinary man by 22 ounces In the list of the heavy braws, James Fick, Jr., leads the American, being credited with 58 ounces of brain; nex comes Daniel Webster, whose brain however, weigher only 53% ounces. According to his cranial capacit Webster ought to have had 63% ounces of brain.

From the Reading News. When the Forty-fourth Congress met, Conressman Holman offered the following resolution which was adopted:

which was adopted:

Resolved. That in the judgment of this House, in the present condition of the analogal affairs of the nation, to subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, endorsements, or typicate of the public credit, should be granted by tongress to associations or corporations engaged or pronoung to engage my public or private enterprises and that appropriations from the public treasury are to be imitted at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

The Forty fourth Congress, it may be proper to state, was Democratic by a large inajority. Its predictessor had voted away \$12.732.000 for Jobs schemes of plunder, and in Treasure, raids. The Forty fourth Congress appropriated \$212.478384, nearly a hundred million deliars less. That's the kind of Democratic housekeeping the people will see practised by the coming Democratic Congress, of which Congressions Holman is a distinguished mancher.

Gen. Toomba Converted.

From the America Neu Gen. Toombs was baptized and admitted to he Methodist Church roll of members at Washington, his secondly by hishop Purce has Sanday. After the crown dering the occamon dering the occamonics at the reception of the ew member, scarcely a dry eye could have been found the house so great was the toy fell by the people has they as the toy fell by the people has they as now that our grand old citizen had made one with his fool. Mr. Cubriel Touris has long been chirthan, and the sight of the pleasure on his face as a stood by his heatter during the occamonics is well out to the memory for years to come.

Ton Much Hullon.

From the Hartford Times. Miss Bessie Joshyn, one of the Indy operators in the Telephone tachange, tad sad fonly hest her voice. It was owing to too couch of the "totloat" husiness, in calling up neeple at the otherend of some wire. She can only speak in a winsper, and what is worse, it is leared also will not recover her viole. It is the fourth and worst attack of this kind that she has had.

Consecration of an Ppiscopal Cathedral.

OMAHA, Nov. 15.-Trinity Cathedral one of he most imposing Episcopal church buildings in this country was conversated to day by the founder, linking larkeen, assured by Lord Richney Sweetman of Toronto, lishing farriest of Texas, and a manner of ciergement of the catted rate is destroic in architecture in the Regish soluted style, and is built of libraries since himselfone.

A Treeless State.

"I had a dream which was not all a dream!" A great State was a desert, and the land Lay bare and lifeless under sun and storm, Trecless and shelterless Spring came, and went, And came, but brought no joy but in its stead The desolation of the ravening floods That icaped like waives or wildcass from the hills And spread destruction over fruitful farms, Devouring as they went the works of man. And sweeping southward nature's kindly soil To choke the watercourses, worse than waste.

The forest trees that in the olden time-The people's glory and the poet's pride— Tempered the air and guarded well the earth, And under spreading toughs for ages kept Great reservoirs to hold the snow and rain. From which the moisture through the teening year Flowed equably but freely—all were gone. Their priceless holes exchanged for petty cash. The cash had melted, and had left a The logger and the lumberman ware dead; The axe had rusted out for tack of use; ut all the endless evil they had done Was manifest upon the desert waste.

Dead springs no longer sparkled in the sun; Loss and forgotten brooks no longer laughed;
Deserted utils mourned all their moveless wheels;
The snow no longer covered as with wool
Mountain and plain, but buried starving flocks
In Arctic drifts; in rivers and causis In arche draws, in revers and cannot The vessels retted inly on the mind Until the spring flowly buried all their bones. Great cities that had thriven wondrously, Before the source of thrift was awayt away. Failed and periated us a plant will die With water benished from its roots and leaves; And men sat starving in the trecless waste. ide their fruitiess farms and empty marts, And wondered at the ways of Providence!

BUNBEAMS.

-At Knowsley are the two manuscript volumes of note paper on which, with hardly a correction, the late Lord Dorby wrote his translation of theory.

The largest salary drawn at His Majos. ty's Theatre in the season of 1934 with the exception of the celebrated Camporese, fell, not to tenor or partions but to a male dancer, Coulon. This class of cattle is happily seen no more.

The other evening, in Dublin, while Mr

Barry Sullivan was playing Hamber just as he creed or in the closet scene "A rat, a rat!" a cut who heard has jumped, in a state of extreme excitement, on the stage to recure her favorite pray.

—Prince Napoleon's eldest son has been for

some time a pupil at Cheltenham College in England, His studies have, however, been suddenly cut short as he has just been summoned back to Frame in conse-quence of his having been drawn in the conscription. -When an engagement was recently proposed to Lasaile, the great French baritone, he we've that were the terms of the leading soprano of the troupe. When the sum, a very large one, was men-

-It is rumored in sporting circles in England that an American millionaire proposes to establish a gignutic racing stud there, with a view to sweeping the boards. He will not confine himself to American orses, but go into the business on international and commercial principles.

-The fourth year of the Harvard Annex has demonstrated that the undertaking may fairly be regarded as no longer an experiment. The success of this form of collegiate education for women is said to be assured. A fund of \$67,000 has been obtained by the ladies of the Executive Committee.

-The Duke of Argyll is about to publish a history of the management of his estate in the Hebrides for thirty years. He is intensely distinct by the crofters on all his estates, and tale after tale is told of the saveri-ty with which he carries out those principles as to land-lord rights which he advocates in the House of Lords. -"Some friends of mine," says the correspondent of a Glasgow newspaper, "who visited Car-

lyle's house a few days ago inform me that it is standing

empty, very diamal looking, rather dilapidated, ticketed to be let or to be sold. Will Scotchmen allow this to continue—will they allow to go to wreck and ruin this house, in which for seven-and forty years he lived ? -Earl Fitzhardinge, the popular hunting Earl of Berkeley Castle, wherein King Edward II. : said to have been killed, chiefly signalized himself by giving \$30,000 for a ball and redeeming much land. The Severn is very broad near his estates, and he gave order that a stone wall should be built in a line parallel with the shore, but so far away that when the tide came in it

washed mud over the stones, but could not wash it back. In this way he added many acres to his land. -Prince Edward of England, while at ambridge University, will have special fultion in place of the ordinary lectures. He keeps chapele and balls, but in chapel he and his suite occupy the master's new, and at dinner a seat is reserved for him at a high tade. Instead of the ordinary given of the Trinity undergraduate the Prince will wear one of slik. Several Landon don journals criticise these arrangements sharply, and one says that the Prince is not likely to see more of real university life than the Prince of Wales—his father—did.

-Mr. Lewis David Cohen, a Jewish tradesman in London, declined to serve on a Coroner's hery, on the ground that he was forbidden to do so by the Jew. ish law. As regards the descendants of Asron, the high ant of Aaron. He was fixed by the Coroner, but access self declined to attend a thank-giving in St. Panis over the recovery of the Prince of Wates, on the ground that dead bodies were interred there. The Court remitted the fine, and excused the plaintiff from future service of

-Dr. Henry Schliemann, the digger for the rains of Troy, is a instaralized American, but has not been in this country for fourteen years. "My wife is a Greek," he lately said to a caller in Paris, " and I now consider Athens my house. I have built a house there, and, though I retain my instinuality as an American, I do not contemplate a return to the United States. My family accompanied me to the Troad. I built half a dozen frame houses for myself and workmen. Our way of living at this time was not at all different from our way of living in Athens, and that is the same as every where else in Europe. We did not get fresh beef every day, as there were no battelers handy. I had to nor chase my leef, mutton, and year alive, and have if sinughtered by one of my men. We had also to bake our we bread but on the whole our life was European

-Shenandoah was, it seems, a tinder box Built up hastly in board and scanting, as many another Pennsylvania coal town had been, it had only slighter for its inhabitants, but no water for its own defence against sire; and the rapidity with which it crumbled before the dames is not surprising. Except a few business men is the heart of the city, there was nobedy to fight the do-stroyer. Hissiands and tathers were nearly all at work under ground. Mr. J. H. Mears, an old resident, sopthat as the flames leaped across Main street toward his dwelling he ran to save his family, and as he reached his threshold he saw the rear of the house across the street laxing. He harried his family out of doors, threw a ew pieces of furniture from his windows, and then had o escape from under a burning roof. He saw houses far beyond his biaze up like match boxes. Women and hildren ran screaming through the streets, with sparks ying about them and forks of fire threatening them. was hardly an hour before the last house to be burned

-Concerning the Cape Cod Ship Canal, the Boston Advertiser's correspondent says: "In no case has sny effort been made to reach the depth of the contemplated canal. The marsh turf, cut into cakes by a hor ired showels, is being ranged day by day in a pyramich thaped embankment of some thousand feet in length by he edge of the canal. The work now in progress confines itself to removing grassy mursh turf for the greates convenience of subsequent dredging. The force em-ployed has numbered 4-31; it cannot now exceed 150,00 the 20th day of October had seew dredging machines were on the ground. Only one excavator and two light-ers, in a more or less sound condition, remain. That money is being leviship spent can hardly be the care. Nor can it be said that all immers have been expended wisely. But that considerable outlay has been made for

a canal and still continues to be made, a glance at the works in Scusset harbor is sufficient to establish.". -Fannie B. Warde, who is travelling in eralling B. Vallue, who is traveling to can during room. The corridor, unlike the other rooms in the house, is seldom either paved or camented, but has mother earth for a floor, and is never carpeted. Much showing about of chairs has worn this earth floor

-which is almost as hard as stone-into hellows and gulleys. Being a few inches below the level of the court, when the trief torents of rain come, which are frequent in this latitude, a small flood pours in and makes little lakes in the molius, which the seriant but only with place. In rather incongruing contrast with the floor is a handsome sideboard, with much glass ware and some distracting pieces of old blue china and quaint articles of Graciata are pottery in the way of pitchers. Washatands will bow and towel accompaninent, adorn the corners. The most distinguished guest has the post of inerer at the head of the long table, and the adore guests are eated at his right and left, while the host and lustices sit wherever it happens.

-Thin women in the West have taken to drinking kennias, in the hope that it will prove fatter-ing. They do not make it in the Oriental manner, of mates' with, however, but they put a quart of cone' milk into three plut but les, dividing the quantity equal by. Then they add to each bottle two temporaries of white sugar and a quarter of a cake of compressed teast tie the corks actively, stake thoroughly and let is ferment. It is lit to drink at the end of a day, and will keep built a week in good condition. It haves a good like battermilk, but has fize and spurkle. Those who have confidence in the fat-produkommiss say that it should be drunk at the rate of a pint a day. The Communa, Enquirer mentions the case of a girl who is engaged to be married. The date of the wedling is fixed for Christmas Day, with the odd condit imposed by the prospective bridegroom, that the bride shall at the altar weigh 125 pounds. She can thave resurse to the methods of jockeys, and bring herself to the required standard by strapping pieces of metal to her body; nor will the ordinary devices of protocolog a councily degree of rotonday to the eye of the casual observer answer the purpose. Accordingly, she is now a hard drinker of kommiss

-The experiences of actors and actresses, remarks the M. James's timeste, occasionally include the performance of paris not altogether quattended with a risk of bodily injury. Mr. Barry Sudivan was the victim of a very serious accident on the stage some two or three years age, and later still Mr. Charles Warner received a word thrust in the hand. Mile Bartet had her head badly bumped the night of the first performance of "Lo Roi s'Amuse," as she was being dragged along in the sack by the infuriated Fribonier, and the rude assault and violent shaking which Mine Bernhardt had to submit to in the last actof "Fedora," as played at the Yaude-ville, would have been very trying to a wesser organ-ization. According to a Parisian paper, Mic timil-Maric, who is now playing curmen with so much success at the Opera Compute, made M. Mauras, the young terof. take a soletin onth before the performance that he would restrain his impetuosity in the assessmant. cene, and not imitate some of his predecessors, who were so carried away by the part as to their flate, and even indict some sovere scratches will the danger which the tener carries in the piece. Quite cly sho had her check cut open while playing carried at Sarcelonn. M. Muuras promised and kept his north. Hine, Galli Marie, still feets, notwithstanding, measy before each representation of "Carmen," and says als could be much better pleased if she had to do will be tener of seventy. M. Mauras is only thirts.